

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1894.

NUMBER 47.

762. 1894.



A Satisfactory Election.
O, such a day.
So 'ough, so 'ollow' and so fairly won,
'Came not to' now to dignify the times,
Since Caesar's fortunes.
—Shakespeare.

Goodbye to Waite.
Oh, Waite no more, my lady!
Oh, Waite no more, my lady!
And we'll sing one song in our Colorado
home
In our happy Colorado home to-day.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET PLURALITY.

BOVEN AND SHAPROTH ELECTED.

ARAPAHOE ROLLS UP A MAGNIFICENT MAJORITY FOR THE ENTIRE STATE TICKET.

COLORADO SPRINGS WAS ALMOST UNANIMOUS.

POPLISTS' STRONGHOLDS ARE NOWHERE—CRIPPLE CREEK TOWN AND COLORADO CITY BOTH CARRIED FOR THE REPUBLICANS—A PROMISE PLURALITY IN P. PASO COUNTY OF OVER 5000—SHAPIN AND CRIMM ARE REPUBLICAN—NORTHERN FARMERS A. RIGIT.

Special to The Gazette.
Denver, Nov. 6.—At 10 o'clock Chairman Howbert placed the Republican plurality at 15,000 in Arapahoe county, and 5000 outside. He thinks both houses of the legislature are safely Republican, and that both Republican Congressmen are elected. Full votes had not arrived at that hour from any section and estimates could only be had. Gilpin county went Republican by 250, Trinidad by 500, Clear Creek went Republican by 115. The farmer vote of Northern Farmers has gone heavily for McIntire. The Populists lost everywhere. Governor Waite concedes his defeat at 10:30 o'clock.

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COLORADO SPRINGS COMPLETE.

Candidate.	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39
For Congressman—													
Bowen, R.	433	304	532	489	190	325	286	128	38	280	265	137	298
Bel, P. and D.	8	76	123	26	73	90	43	65	97	27	124	110	172
Rice, Pro.	8	3	32	25	17	5	9	5	5	6	7	1	8
Seacro, Pro.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
For Supreme Judge—													
McIntire, R.	457	322	581	525	71	243	300	140	175	302	301	159	245
Miller, P. Pro.	22	80	90	83	76	69	72	62	85	150	176	117	158
Wilson, D.	17	10	27	21	6	14	11	7	10	19	7	16	16
For Secretary of State—													
McIntire, R.	431	305	529	484	165	341	297	142	174	299	282	107	242
McClell, P.	23	49	77	84	65	66	72	62	85	149	164	109	144
Meiers, Pro.	30	18	42	40	6	14	14	5	8	22	18	7	19
For Treasurer—													
Mulix, R.	438	308	537	485	168	322	290	137	168	299	287	156	236
Bare, A. P.	43	62	115	116	66	66	66	58	83	151	164	110	184
For Governor—													
McIntire, R.	400	282	569	523	155	326	289	128	165	292	282	156	236
Waite, P.	22	46	78	78	67	66	70	59	88	153	165	118	158
Johnson, D.	16	15	26	22	6	23	4	7	11	22	20	6	19
For Lieut. Governor—													
Brush, R.	438	310	538	485	167	326	289	127	167	292	282	156	236
Harmon, P.	24	49	72	81	71	85	70	59	88	153	165	118	158
Weston, D.	28	17	42	40	9	20	12	7	10	25	19	6	19
For Auditor—													
Parks, R.	134	305	531	480	161	325	285	130	163	290	281	154	225
Lincoln, P.	28	49	76	82	67	64	69	59	88	153	165	118	158
Swan, D.	20	20	46	42	6	14	14	5	8	22	18	7	19
For Attorney General—													
Car, R.	433	304	532	489	190	325	286	128	38	280	265	137	298
Sale, P.	24	48	76	76	62	64	67	59	85	152	164	109	144
Britton, D.	32	26	53	48	17	23	18	7	15	26	20	7	24
Supt. Pub. Instruction—													
Peavey, R.	431	301	510	460	152	321	287	138	164	286	264	154	235
Catlin, P.	21	49	76	71	67	64	69	59	88	153	165	118	158
Bradford, P.	26	2	59	51	11	26	15	7	13	25	19	7	29
Copeland, Pro.	10	8	43	30	21	10	16	6	5	6	28	16	9
For Regents—													
Dudley, R.	458	317	539	508	158	322	291	142	168	303	283	163	233
O'Discoll, P.	23	48	74	76	63	65	69	59	88	153	165	118	158
Whitler, D.	30	21	42	42	11	20	12	7	10	20	19	8	19
For State Senator—													
Kennedy, R.	439	307	534	498	160	323	288	133	171	298	288	158	240
Doyle, P.	33	65	117	113	74	84	83	68	9	151	152	116	169
For Representative—													
Humphrey, R.	431	306	531	479	58	327	288	137	164	288	255	154	237
Wardworth, R.	433	305	535	485	157	325	282	137	163	288	253	154	233
Collins, R.	150	310	534	487	160	327	277	167	280	232	155	237	237
O'Neill, D.	21	4	111	113	7	80	81	65	95	177	112	156	156
Ish, D.	28	20	49	41	8	24	14	5	16	22	21	9	17
Inglisham, P.	21	8	73	80	63	67	60	84	118	163	108	147	147
Dickson, D. and P.	48	62	117	115	72	88	87	67	89	165	150	115	166
For District Judge—													
Harris, R.	430	300	540	492	160	328	290	140	169	290	256	155	241
Babbitt, D. and P.	41	76	130	115	73	87	84	65	94	172	182	118	167
For District Attorney—													
Blackmer, R.	432	301	538	486	157	323	284	141	170	295	258	153	239
Johnson, D. and P.	56	72	127	126	79	83	84	64	94	164	182	119	168
For Commissioner—													
Mathews, R.	137	314	542	485	163	335	287	138	168	290	256	155	235
Dates, D. and P.	54	62	111	111	74	87	82	65	98	171	182	118	169
For Justice of Peace—													
Saxton, R.	447	489	102	352	140	169	294	157	156	236	158	238	238
Swager, D. and P.	113	121	73	85	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64
For Constable—													
Chapman, R.	549	499	158	383	138	167	296	256	158	240	240	158	240
Brooks, D. and P.	116	110	74	81	63	67	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
First Amendment—													
For	279	60	112	138	49	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117
Against	62	18	67	98	39	57	90	57	90	57	90	57	90
For	275	64	112	138	49	65	117	65	117	65	117	65	117
Against	64	19	67	98	41	57	90	57	90	57	90	57	90
For	305	101	152	138	50	39	90	127	39	90	127	39	90
Against	46	28	62	98	39	57	90	57	90	57	90	57	90

Vote in Colorado Springs for Governor: McIntire, 30,4; Waite, 113; 2; Harris, 218.

THE NEXT HOUSE.

McIntire has 35,000, and Shapoth has 4 Clear Republican Majority of Sixty.

July 14, 1900.

Special to The Gazette.

Denver, Nov. 7.—The News estimates that Denver with 46 precincts to be counted and the three big outside precincts reported gives McIntire the lead by 9,075. This is a big increase to 12,000.

Shapoth has a plurality of 7,638. The News concedes Pence's defeat and claims the legislature and Bell. The Republican announces a victory on everything.

Secretary Todd of the State Central committee telephones to The Gazette as follows:

"The State Central committee at 10 o'clock this morning estimates that Arapahoe county gives McIntire between 10,000 and 17,000 plurality. Shapoth for Congress beats Pence by from 12,000 to 14,000 in the First District. The figures for the Second District are not yet out, but they indicate the election of Bowen. We estimate McIntire's total plurality at 20,000 at the lowest, and probably more than that. 'El Paso did splendidly; we knew she would.'"

"We are a tired, but very happy."

Advises received by The Gazette from the Second District indicate that the committee's estimate of McIntire's plurality outside of Arapahoe county are too low. In this office it is estimated that the plurality will be at least 8,000 outside of Arapahoe, and the total plurality at least 25,000 and possibly 27,000 or 28,000.

WEY NEED S-VER.

How a Gold Clause is Affecting a Southern Republic.

Washington, Nov. 6.—Minister Gana of Chile says concerning the reports that the president and vice president of the Chilean Senate have resigned as a result of the conversion laws that the laws direct the payment in gold of the paper money or notes issued in 1873. The notes were somewhat similar to the American greenback, but were issued wholly on the faith of the Government and were not convertible into gold. I was found that the changes were badly affected by the unscrupulous notes, so that the Chilean Congress went into gold in July, 1893. At present an element in Chile is urging that the date of the conversion shall not be put off until 1898, and it is on this question that the Senate officers have resigned, according to unofficial advice. Senator Gana says the president and vice president of the Chilean Senate are elected for one year in order to keep them responsible to the sentiments of that body.

Minister Gana learns from his country that the mining exposition in progress there is very successful and that the United States exhibits are not at all could be desired. The German and British exhibits are not elaborate, the former being added by the German Government, recently announced through the State Department, Senator Gana says they are much broader than has been understood. They cover all persons in any way connected with the mining industry. Balmaceda's sign or consent thereto. This will have the effect, the minister says, of having many persons return to Chile.

The Women Voters.

'Tis deary that dote of male woman proud.

'Tis virtue that dote make them most admired.

'Tis Government that makes them seem divine.

—Shakespeare.

FLORIDA.

Augusta, Fla., Nov. 6.—This was an ideal election day. The election was for Congressional candidates. There was a light vote polled with the election of Cooper and Sparkman, Democrats, is assured.

GEORGIA.

A Row at Augusta.

Augusta, Ga., Nov. 6.—Excitement in Augusta to-day was intense. There were several fights during the day, one resulting in the death of one man and the wounding of several others. In the Fifth ward, which has a large Populist vote, John M. Goss, one of the Populist workers, challenged a negro voter. In the difficulty that followed, Goss drew his pistol and a general melee and fusillade followed. Goss was killed almost instantly, but not until he had emptied his five-chamber pistol. Among the wounded were George Hecker, marshal of Sumnerville, a residence suburb of Augusta, shot in shoulder and side, Dan Bowles, shot in forehead and cut all flesh wounds. Will Bohler, seriously shot. All the parties were white. Others received slight cuts and bruises. Negroes and whites were fighting on both sides.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 6.—Of Georgia 11 districts, in certainly elect Democratic nominees. The Seventh is also probably Democratic.

ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The returns are coming in slowly, owing to the heavy vote which is being polled, and no one can give absolutely correct estimates of the election in the State just yet, but everything points to a complete victory for the Republican forces, and an encouraging showing for the Populists, with little hope for the Democrats anywhere along the line. It is now generally certain that the Republican State ticket will carry by a big majority, that the Republicans have elected a majority of the members of the Cook County board, and that they will have a majority in the State assembly. They have also elected a number of Congressmen if not the most of them. Even the Democrats are conceding these things. For the Republicans with a very few exceptions they have won a signal victory everywhere by increased majorities.

Twenty-five deputy sheriffs sent to the drainage district to preserve order among the canal laborers were arrested at the polls in Lemont at the instance of the Mayor, and a Democratic justice of the peace, who claimed jurisdiction, refused to release them. Although bail was offered in any amount William Louper, Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District, offered objections to this proceeding, and upon his refusal to leave the room in which the polls were located, was seized by the burly chief of police of Lemont and thrown into the street. The deputies are still in jail. There were several disturbances in the city during the day. A mob of sewer diggers gathered in front of the polling place in the Thirteenth precinct of the Thirty-fourth ward shortly after the voting had ceased and overpowered the judges and clerks and carried away the boxes.

In the Twenty-third ward there were several brutal fights during the day. A Republican worker in the fifth precinct was knocked down and required assistance. In the Second ward shortly after the polls opened this morning a free for all fight occurred as the result of a dispute as to which party should guard the ballot box. Policemen separated the combatants and balloting was resumed. In the First ward Isaac Powell, sergeant-at-arms of the city council, and Charles Leindecker came to blows

BEAUTY ON BEAUTY

HE GIVES A FEW SAMPLES OF REAL GENTLE LOVELESS.

Together With a Letterpress That Goes With Each Picture—A Few Points on Etiquette Gently Set Forth For the Guidance of Anxious Correspondents.

Copyright, 1894, by Edgar W. Nye.

A very fine friend in St. Louis sends me a marked copy of a magazine of the city, published in the meat trade, which has organized a beauty contest to be regulated by the rules set forth in the enclosed. To give a few of the features of the meat trade, as the editor of the magazine writes, "I can only regret that the severity of the rules will not permit outsiders to enter the contest. It can only be said that it represents a fair, as there are many attractive women no doubt outside of the meat industry."

Here is the announcement:

Readers will be interested to learn that this month we continue the beauty contest for a magnificent gold prize of \$100, and present another gallery of meat trade beauties. As a ready started, the magazine will be glad to hear from the readers of the contest in every section of the country, and to give them an opportunity to win the prize offered. A contest must be completed with to warrant admission in the contest.

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temperament and wears a new temper. "I feel over one eye a great deal of the time."

No. 3 is a very inferior picture of Mrs. Treawater of Waseca, Minn., a candidate in our beauty contest for a magnificent trophy, a graphic pen, aside from the medal.

She is a native of east Tennessee and 30 years of age. In a picture of this kind it is impossible to give the rich coloring of Mrs. Treawater's hair, which is her chief charm, being, in the original sunlight, a deep crimson, while at night one cannot see what color it is. Mrs. Treawater has been drifting for the contest and weighs 185 pounds, aside from her massive ears, which were a present to her for saving the life of a child last year by holding it up by the nose while crouching on a vegetable. Mrs. Treawater is noted for her wonderful singing voice, and her hair, which one would hardly believe to have been so shining, is of her hair.

She is a common school education, but is extremely self-reliant as a housewife and an excellent cook.

Her husband, Mr. Treawater, was employed for over eight years by Swift & Co. in smoking down and creating, a wing taken a preliminary course as a street car conductor. He is very proud of his wife's hair, and a small, the finger of scandal, ever be pointed at her if it won't wear a ring around it forever a reward. Mr. Treawater has a record as a smoker down of beef carcasses in his own state. As a street car conductor he succeeded in smoking down eight in eight minutes. With the advent of the beef carcasses he entered the meat industry.

Evangelina Polansky, East Timmer Lake, Minn., writes to know if it is proper for the groom to furnish a gown and accessories to the ushers and best man; also what supplies to furnish for the wedding. She is soon to be married and has been all summer gathering wild strawberries and selling them to raise money for her outfit. She naturally desires to know what will be supplied by the groom.

If you know, Evangelina, what a task it is for me to settle these matters of etiquette, you would be weary of your inquiries to an overworked man.

Generally the bride's family tries to be as light a burden to the groom as possible until after the honeymoon, when he may supply four, five, six, seven, etc., without violating the proprieties. You make a mistake, however, in going into an elaborate wedding if you have to get your wild strawberries in order to pay for it. It is no disgrace to be without great display, considering your circumstances.

As far as under once at a wedding where each user received a diamond ring, that would be a good thing, yet today the groom is trying to keep a very steady try at \$20 per month, and the bride each week does the washing for one or her ornaments at 75 cents per dozen and hangs the wash on a barbed wire fence.

On the other hand, 5 years ago, when I became a justice of the peace in Wyoming, I married a couple in the lot of Wagner's store, and the two rode alone on one horse to battle with the rain in a special car and come home astride the axle of a coach.

Natane, a fair station, Wyo.—No; you are doing wrong to continue your friendship with a man who indicates that he loves you, yet does not love it up by a declaration. He is not sincere, and the quicker you sever a writ of ejectment on him the better. He is merely toying with your heart and playing time. Such a man is a danger to arrest, taken out beyond the fair ground, and shot. You should lose no time in telling him that he is real, if he is earnest, etc., and that you cannot monkey about in life's great drama with one who is not serious.

Your error was in visiting in town was quite natural, but reacting for the sake of lemon with your fingers when it was at the bottom of your foot was not so bad as your offering the tea afterward to the guest who sat near you. You also are yourself open to censure when you got under the table in search of the steak which jumped out of your plate and when you bumped your head and broke your back comb in getting out. Though the guests might and should have been the best in the manner rules, it was not very surprising. You also did wrong in showing your temper and saying "Jarn it" at the loss of your steak, as you were among strangers at the time.

You did wrong in calling attention to the absence of butter at the table, as quite a good many people recently accepted the custom of omitting butter at dinner, especially people who really need the butter money to use in the purchase of clothing. For my own part I do not think there is anything wrong in having butter on the table at dinner. Those who do not care for it may let it alone or leave the table if it butters to offend to them.

Strict Confidence, East Zaecara, Mass.—You don't see feel a certain degree of bitterness when you refer to the "evening dress of your friends, and certainly you write as one whose needs

and shoulders are a rife skinny. Please do not notice this influence you in the matter, for in England, where I have several times visited and fully enjoyed myself, it is the custom for ladies without exception to wear the evening dress even at the age of 103 years.

It is a custom to which one readily becomes accustomed, and one soon comes to notice it although I could never get quite accustomed to seeing grand parents rigged out that way.

No, a senator does not receive over \$5,000 per year. The reason that a United States senator who is worth several millions of dollars should go to the senate year after year on \$5,000 salary is that he wants to go to the country and the good he can do would be much more than the salary he receives. He would be much more than the salary he receives.

Years ago a man named Taylor of Colorado paid a large sum of money to the legislature in order that he might be a senator for 40 days and 40 nights. Of course it was not much, but he felt that even in that time he could do a great deal of good, so he bought some \$2000 of stock, went to Washington, was sworn in, got a lot of beautiful stationery, a number of handsome pocket watches, drew his mileage and his per diem, went home and died. His wife for divorce. She helped him keep a grocery store and struggle for wealth, and when he was in the United States senate she saw the beautiful stationery and the pocket watches and the per diem and she was very angry. She helped him keep a grocery store and struggle for wealth, and when he was in the United States senate she saw the beautiful stationery and the pocket watches and the per diem and she was very angry.

So, however, was not a real senator. I do not know that other senators are like him, but I do know how tempting it is to a man who is able to grasp this big honor, and that real salary of \$5,000 salary does not assure the candidate so much as ambition, either good or bad.

You will have to send the tomatoes, peaches and other fruit through a customs officer in order to make good carcase. When cooked over a slow fire, adding one thing and another to suit the taste. When it is one, using great care to avoid putting things in it that will not only cause the taste, but also quarrel against omitting necessary ingredients, you will have a better idea.

Said it to be a great improvement and "burst" to be a good man will be to make some more and make it different from the above.

Bill Nye

Too Much. Young man (to his fiancée)—But, my love, you surely don't mean to blame me for giving a farewell stag party to my jaded friends.

The Adversary.—No, I don't mind going to a stag party. But from all I hear I am forced to conclude that it became a stag party before it was over.—New York Tribune.

In Chicago. Mrs. Four.—How do you like your new husband?

Mrs. Secord (with disappointment)—We, I see, have no improvement on the first.

Mrs. Four (encouragingly)—Don't despair, my dear. Just as you go about it in the beginning.—Detroit Free Press.

His Strong Point. Mrs. Goss.—Yes, my daughter appears to have married very happily. Her husband has not worn it, it must be admitted, but so has my family.

Mrs. Goss.—Yes, I heard. It was a widower with six children.—Warren Life.

Recalled the Past. "You ought to see the way Senators are running for office," said one veteran to another.

"Can't you see it's interesting? I haven't seen him for any running since he was in the war."—Washington Star.

A New Field. Woman.—You're the first tramp I've seen about here all this summer.

Tramp.—Yes, ma'am. I always was noted for my enterprise and push.—Warren Life.

Provided For. Diner.—Isn't this meat rather tough?

Waiter.—There's no denying that, sir; but, then, we serve extra strong toothpicks with it.—Chicago Bits.

Our National Songs. "Let me not write the songs of a nation, and I care not who writes the law."

What kind of a man was he who wrote The thought expressed above? Was the milk of kindness in his breast? Did he have few love?

Would he have lived to be the cause of all the misery That overreaches our saddened land Through sorrow's "Sweet Marie?"

Would he have liked to make our lives Borne by the dreariest spell? That heave in our hearts as a "Daisy Bell" Through strains of "Daisy Bell?"

Would he not have sung writing bent Have reason great to rue? He had thought about the woe Caused by the "Girls in Blue?"

Would he have lived so many men To render mad, insane, As have gone to the crazy house Through "Comrades" word refrain?

You're surely, poor long content, You're sure not of our wrongs, And that you and no chance to write The nation's present wrongs.

—New York World.

W. H. Crane Makes a Big Hit in "The Pacific Mail."

GARY'S LATEST ENLIGHTENMENT.

Miss Olga Netherland's Managerial Troubles in This Country—Why So Few Good Plays Are Written by Americans—Other Interesting Dramatic Gossip.

That magnificent comedian, William H. Crane, a man who is almost over 60, and who has been in the theatre for 30 years, is now on an important mission. He has just produced at the Star theatre a "comic play" by Dan M. Potter, who is a well-known playwright. Crane is a man who is almost over 60, and who has been in the theatre for 30 years. He is a man who is almost over 60, and who has been in the theatre for 30 years. He is a man who is almost over 60, and who has been in the theatre for 30 years.

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FFOLIOT PAGE.

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Even when only 8 or 9 years old she would go into the garden and careen and careen the flowers and suddenly she would be away with a ways and a ways and a ways and a ways. Even now she is the same and a ways and a ways and a ways and a ways. They are withered and torn in pieces.

Among other attractions Percita possesses a clear, musical voice, which she uses with great skill. Her mother is Bartholomew, the actress. She was born in Cleveland.

There is a disposition among a certain circle of critics in this country to sneer at any man who may be considered as a sufficient potent attraction to be sent to the dignity, a score, and cents which are commonly supposed to be the lot of most of the brilliant luminaries of the theatrical firmament.

It is difficult to understand whence these critics expect the stars to come to be by virtue of their position and least presumed to have had thorough training in the work which would qualify them for higher honors.

When Henry M. became manager of a star opera house, these same critics sneered at him. When W. H. Crane's undertook to go out on his own hook, he was referred to with derision, and a Leonard. Joyce's pretensions were incontinently ridiculed. And yet Morris was an actor, and he was the leading actor of Charles Froeman's Empire theatre stock company, incomparably the strongest organization of its kind in this country, and Leonard. Joyce is the highest salaried actor in America or England, where he also starred, playing the title role in "Clairville" more than 400 consecutive times. The bar, snapping "critic" to whom I have referred are largely responsible for the fact that the leading man of each of the four most important companies in America evoked no serious work is an Englishman.

There is a very general impression that most managers are literary overmen with the manuscripts of supposed-to-be great plays. This is a very large mistake, except for traps in one or two cases. The number of new plays which even claim to be of the higher grade, suitable for stock purposes, turn out in this country in a year is surprisingly small. Naturally only an infinitesimal percentage of these is ever used. The reasons for it are not hard to find. In the first place, very few of our people write good plays. This is mainly attributable to the want of imagination and the lack of most American managers. The ordinary individual, devoid of influence and not personally acquainted with the manager, will send his play on by express—promptly, carefully done up, and after waiting a considerable time and writing to request the return of his manuscript will find in many cases out of ten get back with the seals unbroken and the charges marked "collected." Most English managers will read any play submitted, at least until a point is reached where it is evident that the work is worthless. In this way they frequently get a lot of valuable pieces of theatrical property upon very available terms. As a result of this policy, several names have been added to the list of prosperous English playwrights within the last couple of years, and I will do my best to mention a single person who has stepped into the ranks of the recognized American writers of plays of the higher grade within the same period.

No, a most very few with a little imagination, some literary ability and a desire for the theater has been at some time or other possessed of the idea that he could write a real good play. He generally goes in, too, causing it off with two or three weeks and rushing it off to some prominent manager before he is in any way, and from one to three months later he gets it back—by express, or collect—and it is seldom even seen again. There is no

One of these indefatigable things which are not always called melodramas which are produced in this city at the American theatre, whence it has gone to "Fort Gan's" for a run. The play is "The Man Without a Country," and Mr. James W. Rankins, Jr., has taken on the job as the author, despite the fact that the play is the composition of a man who is now dead. The play is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

Mr. Rankins' play, which is now on his feet, is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The play is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known. The play is a very good one, and it is a pity that it is not more widely known.

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In his cospar is turned the English actress over to the manager, a tender mercies of Marcus Mayer, who was then announced as being in charge. Since then Mr. A. V. Palmer's name has figured to some extent in connection with Miss Netherland's management until now the unfortunate young lady literally doesn't know "where she is at." Nor, for that matter, does anybody else. The ghost attached to her company is accented to aggravatingly regular habits, and as her amusements are invariably made on time, but whence his specter comes or whether he goes no one has yet been able to learn. A rumor has been current that Miss Netherland would shortly endeavor, with the aid of the courts, to get her exact managerial attitude and longitude, but I fear that that is exceedingly improbable. A toger for the American stellar path of the young Eng. Miss Bernhardt has been stream with a varied assortment of able-bodied towns.

OCTAVUS COHEN. New York.

Train robbers are operating dangerous y near Philadelphia—Philadelphia Cal.

The west does not seem to have a monopoly of train robberies—Brooklyn Eagle.

The train robbing industry, which began in Virginia, is spreading with a latest modern improvements.—Washington News.

Train robbers have come many recent things, but up to this time they have not successfully interfered with the progress of a trolley car.—Washington Star.

The recent "holdup" in Virginia a most within sight of the capital, and within easy reach of Washington's grave shows that the "mother of presidents" has sons who are everything in a large way.—New York Advertiser.

The success of the robbers was due in part to these instances to the element of surprise they were able to bring to their aid. It will be the companies' own fault if they should be taken by surprise again.—Brooklyn Citizen.

The train robber's again at work, and the success of his efforts in California and Virginia shows that he has not forgotten how to turn a trick. It may be necessary to increase the express messengers in bullet-proof armor if this thing keeps on.—Columbus Journal.

For scientific train robbing California is entitled to the palm over the Indian Territory. Two of the bandit gentry not only cleaned out an express car with neither delay nor dispatch, but used the locomotive to carry them beyond the reach of pursuit.—Kansas City Star.

It seems strange that express and railroad companies have not learned the lesson of guarding better the valuable they carry. The present method of sending money by express messengers almost invariably a well earned aspect of game of men made the difficulty in capturing train and passengers at all the valuable amount.—Philadelphia Press.

THE HORSEMAN.

Flying Jib 1881, is well named.

NOVEMBER MAGAZINES

There seems to be a genuine Napoleon revival this winter. Two of the magazines, the Century and the Atlantic, announce a new life of the great Corsican as their leading attraction for the year. Which of the two is to prove the better and more interesting, we cannot undertake to say. Both are finely illustrated with a number of portraits of the hero of the century by Professor W. A. Riegner, and is a very careful work. Among the other attractions of the Century are the conclusion of the Bachelor Maid, which leaves the heroine neither a bachelor nor a maid; the first part of Mr. Hawthorne's new novel, Castles in the Air; and the first part of the new short stories. These are the most noteworthy literary features of the number. Then there is an article on Canton, and on the old churches of Providence, and one on Washington in Lincoln's lifetime. An important study of common life from personal observation is set forth in a paper by Jacob A. Riis on "The Millions of the Millions in New York." Mr. Riis is well known as the author of "How the Other Half Lives." The present paper is a startling revelation of the conditions and shortcomings of the New York authorities in the education of the children of the poor. Dr. Washington Gladden contributes a timely article on "The Government of Chile," and among the editorials of the number are papers on "Fiscal Government in New York," "Congress and the Forestry Question," and "Art."

In a recent issue of the Young People it was stated that the three-cent postage stamp of the United States of 1861 was worth three dollars. There are two distinct varieties of the three-cent stamp, the design being exactly the same, but one is a rose, with many variations in the different specimens, while the other is a blue.

This translation as "early." As word epilogues here presents itself for first time in the Greek language, much erudition and argument from ancient have been expended on it. Mr. Lanna gives reasons for believing that it was coined as an antithesis to periphrasis, a term employed by the Septuagint (w

"A man who belonged to this orchestra came and told me that they were going to escape what he called 'musical' dances, reported to a friend that he had moved again.

"There were four pianos in the house," he said, "and they were going to move them."

"How many pianos are there in your house now moved in?"

"Four."

"Then, how are you any better off?"

"Oh, I get a change of air at any new place on every one of those streets." You're a companion.

Special Gazette Correspondence.

Last week, Colonel Fitz George, eldest son of the Duke of Cambridge, was out shooting when he saw what he thought was a couple of birds rising from undergrowth. He blazed away at them with his rifle, and, as he was the spot and found that the animal had shot two keepers. One of them was seriously injured, and sportsmen were very indignant at the Colonel's blunder. The result was a very interesting thing that moved. This week another accident has occurred. A fatal one, and one that removes a promising politician from our midst. Viscount Drumhagie accidentally shot himself in the head with his rifle, and is now dead, with a hole in his head. He was the eldest son of the Marquis of Queensbury, and thereby hangs a curious story. A strange fatality seems to hang over the family of the Duke of Cambridge. Two years back, the Earl of Anmer died, the Marquis of Lathom, met a similar death in Austria, and a few years ago the Earl of Dalkeith was killed in the same way. A half-brother, the present Duke of Devonshire, and his heirs to his noble house. He was secretary to the Premier, Lord Rosebery, will miss him badly, as he was a hard worker and a pleasant companion. The Duke of Devonshire is now in Italy, he, his home, and his wife, are raising a fine garden.

Destroyed by Fire.
Springfield, Ill., Nov. 3.—Frank's "Wonder" store, on the north side of the square, was totally destroyed by fire at 6 o'clock this evening. A shop and a confectionary store were damaged by smoke. It is supposed the fire originated by an explosion of fireworks in Myers' store. The loss is not now known, but will reach \$20,000.

careful to employ

basileus indeed. He explicitly disclaims it, because it would have placed the expectations in the eyes of the Roman people on themselves, the eyes of the Roman rulers. When he refers to himself, or to His Father, He uses the word *kyrios*, "lord"; for which the Latin equivalent is *dominus*; while for the abstract notion of this expression, He invariably uses *dominion*, the Latin *dominium* and *dominionem*. According, then, to Mr. Jannarius, the Latin version of the clause in question is "thy dominion shall come," that is, thy sway be extended from Heaven to this world, now run over by the adversary.

It is a singular illustration of the new clause at the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done, as in Heaven, so on earth," deemed admissible, although "will" is not an exact rendering of the original word employed, and seems to have been of theologia with reference to the Father, and the Son, and partly to the class of Greek verb *thelo*. But *telema* is a popular term peculiar to post-classical and modern Greek, and serves as a substitute for the classical words *boule*, *hormen*, and *diagnos*, meaning "determination" or "fixed purpose." Mr. Jannarius was therefore right in the clause, as follows: "Thy fixed purpose be done."

To the succeeding words, "Give us this day our daily bread," a good deal of space is devoted, the crux being the Greek collective noun *epousion*, which in the Latin version was rendered *quodlibet* and

THE ELECTION

A Wonderful Election in Colorado Springs.

REPUBLICAN DAY OF COLORED.

A Beautiful Day, and a Very Large Vote Cast.

THE RETURNS ARE VERY LATE.

McIntire's Plurality will be Not Less than 2700—No Sign of Disturbance—Unique Scenes at the Polls—The Voters Were Out Early—Great Interest and Enthusiasm Over the Returns—Bulletin Received in Many Places.

When the sun rose over the eastern Colorado hills some few minutes after half-past six yesterday morning, it is altogether probable that the God of Day was never so astonished in all his life. There is a rumor current which the reporter was unable to verify, that Old Sol winked first one eye and then the other, and then rubbed them both, and then convinced that they were to be trusted and that what he saw really existed, he rose to the grandeur of the occasion and put on his brightest and warmest smile, shone in an unclouded sky throughout the living day.

It was the participation of womankind in the State elections for the first time in the history of Colorado which temporarily staggered faith in the wisdom of Solomon, and the something "new under the sun" began at an early hour. Admonished by the speakers and newspapers the voters of Colorado Springs were alive to the fact that if they wished to vote they must do so without delay, and there was not a polling place in the city at which a number were not ready when the hour fixed for opening the polls arrived.

Thanks to this wide-awake policy of the voters, there was little crowding at any part of the day, and if anything the early hours were the busiest. The heavy work in the morning was just what the workers desired, and gave them a good opportunity to bring out those who had to be sought for.

Opening the Polls.

The scene at one of the polling places will do for all. The first arrivals were the judges and clerks, frequently hurrying from an early breakfast in the wisdom of Solomon, and the something "new under the sun" began at an early hour. Admonished by the speakers and newspapers the voters of Colorado Springs were alive to the fact that if they wished to vote they must do so without delay, and there was not a polling place in the city at which a number were not ready when the hour fixed for opening the polls arrived.

How They Voted.

There was little awkwardness over the first few votes cast, as some of the judges were new to the work, but soon were away. The process was a simple one. Each voter as he or she advanced in turn, gave his or her name to one of the judges who looked it up in the registration book. If the name was properly registered, the official put was given to the voter who took it to one of the little booths, already mentioned and in most cases, judging from the returns, "put the cross next the eagle and let her go straight." The marking finished, the voter returned with the ballot to the third judge, repeated the name and gave the ballot to the judge, who put a mark upon it which would serve as a means of identification in case of a contest, folded the corner down, put a rubber band around the ballot and returned it to the voter, who then placed it in the ballot box, a huge glass sphere something like a carboy.

There were no unusual mistakes common enough to all elections where the Australian ballot is used. Some of the voters returned the ballot to the judges without making any mark at all on it, and others having given it to the last judge wished to leave the room without putting it in the ballot box. However, considering the fact that a majority of the votes cast were by those unfamiliar with the system, there were surprisingly few mistakes.

The Woman Vote.

The feature of the day was of course the woman vote. It was this which made it unlike any election ever before held in Colorado Springs, and however many elections there may be in future, none of them will be the first time. To say that the women were interested and did their full share is altogether inadequate. They were deeply interested. In the preliminary work of the election, the registration, the canvassing, the attendance on the political meetings, yes, and even in the speechmaking they did their full share and more. No speeches made during the campaign were so forceful and so effective as those of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster; they claimed some sixty per cent. of the total vote registered, and their enthusiasm, their industry and their good judgment in political work excited the surprise and admiration of the political workers. Many women, no doubt, desired the suffrage, others even more earnestly desired not to have it, but all equally accepted it as a duty, and exercised it with an intelligence and a patriotism worthy of the highest praise.

Of the twenty voters who stood in line when the polls opened, a one of the northern precincts, sixteen were women, and the first vote was cast by an old lady of sixty who walked several blocks to the polls. The early voters generally came on foot, while later in the day the carriages were active. Throughout the whole day there was not the slightest symptoms of disturbance, and everywhere there was a disposition shown of the highest courtesy towards the ladies and the invalids. In many cases places in the line were kept by substitutes for those who waited their turn in carriages or other comfortable positions.

Throughout the day the balloting continued, and when the clock at 7 o'clock in the evening declared the polls closed and the judges had time to draw a long breath, it was with a sense of profound satisfaction and pride that the people of Colorado Springs realized that they had done their full share towards electing the State of the Incumbent which has afflicted it for the past two years, and that the first State election under the equal suffrage law had been an unequalled success.

At the various precincts the scenes were alike. The vote was nearly all in before noon and probably not over 500 votes were polled after 1 o'clock. The Democrats made no attempt at getting voters out and it did not seem that the Populists were doing great things in that line. Down in the Thirty-first precinct where there were 240 votes registered by 4 o'clock 200 had been voted and most of those left were persons not in the city. Close watch was kept and it is probable that not a single vote that could have been secured was lost, except in a mass of the precincts. In the Thirty-fifth precinct there was not a great crash at any time. After 3 o'clock in the afternoon the judges had time to lean back and take things easy.

There were many incidents of the day that were notable. Among the voters in the Thirty-first precinct was Mrs. Nannie Orier, the aged negro, at the county poor farm who is supposed to be over 101 years old. She has been at the farm since 1882 and at that time was 92 years of age. She cast a straight Republican vote. An precinct Twenty-ninth there were 290 votes tallied in three hours or six minutes. Private carriages were as numerous as blackbirds carrying voters to the polls. In fact it was necessary for the Republicans to hire but few vehicles.

Rushers in Twenty-nine.

The judges at precinct Twenty-nine, a store on North Fourth street, were surprised to get into rapid forwarding order and up to 10 o'clock had the greatest number of votes cast. In there, the first three hours over 400 votes had come and gone the major portion of them arriving in the line before 10 o'clock. At both men and women on "wheelers." As at no time up to 11 o'clock were there less than 20 persons in line waiting to vote, and the numbers often reached 50, the tail end of the line being quite a lively one. The scene outside can be readily imagined. At every tree and post horses were hitched, their noses coming close together and forming the center of a circle of which the hind wheels of the carriages and other vehicles were the outer rim. For hour after hour this scene as one drove away another took its place. Outside the hundred foot limit small groups of men leaned against the fences talking over the probable result and showing many signs of enthusiasm as Republicans and Democrats went in the booth to swell the big majority. Among the onlookers were a few who were not voters, they christened their precinct, and rightly too, the rustler of the day. With only about one-third of the day gone half the registered voters had been cast and it gave them ample time to see that those who had not yet voted and they succeeded in a wonderful manner in getting them in.

Early Voters in Twenty-seven.

At no precinct were the voters more alive to the necessity of voting early than at Twenty-seven, the College house. At early morning the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock they were there ready to vote and the early hours were the busiest of the day. From 7 o'clock until 11 there was a steady line of from 15 to 25 which reached far outside the store. Every car that went by deposited more voters and took others away and the preponderance of women was very noticeable. At 10 minutes after 10 o'clock 270 votes had been cast and they were putting them through at the rate of 90 per hour. On the average, while at some periods of the day they came in much faster. Towards the end and up to 1 o'clock the crowds diminished somewhat but there were always two or three in line ready to vote. In the early afternoon two or three hard workers, prominent among whom was Henry McAllister, Jr., were kept busy looking up the names of delinquents and vehicles were kept after the election in this aristocratic neighborhood it is unnecessary to state that everything went off in the quiet manner though there was a good deal of suppressed excitement. The fence around Mr. Scudder's house was lined with onlookers who had already voted and one man calling to the other, or a burst of laughter, was the only small thing to disturb the general quietness of the glorious day. So the busy day went on and the line was followed in regular procession, stragglers from here and there going towards the general result until at 2:20 the cheering went forth that over 450 had cast their vote. During the entire evening and until a late hour at night the streets were filled with people.

Hearing the News.

The people never before showed such even at the Presidential election of two years ago. There was a constant inquiry for the latest news. In many of the business places bulletins were posted and some of the billiard halls and cigar stores kept open all night to give the news to customers. The Evening Telegraph threw the bulletins on a screen in the Hartman block by means of a magic lantern. The members of the El Paso club had the news brought into the building by a special wire. Around Republican headquarters a crowd assembled all evening and at dusk the bulletin was received. Quite a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen assembled there. The bulletins were brought in and read and as the news of the great Republican victory began to come in the enthusiasm increased. During the entire evening and until a late hour at night the streets were filled with people.

Badges and Bulletins.

Badges, badges everywhere a day long. The McIntire badge printed on red, white and blue ribbon first appeared and then there was a demand for all kinds of friends of nearly every candidate had some kind of a badge. Even a "Waste badge, with a picture of the old gentleman, appeared. By evening nearly every man and woman in the town had a McIntire badge pinned on the bosom. It was amusing to see of the line Democrats wearing Republican badges. The Democrats of the words of a famous general, speaking of the colored troops, "fought nobly." O. C. Timmers whose father voted for "O. C. Timmers" and who have seen following in the footsteps of their fathers for many years voted the Republican ticket. As one man put it, "I have got to take my medicine and I am going to take all there is of it." He put in a straight Republican ticket (the people over the city could be heard saying "For the first time in my life I voted a straight Republican ticket."

Mr. Nye had the Western Union bulletins from the stage during the performance last night and there was the greatest enthusiasm.

The Populist Central committee had its rooms in the Midland block open and received the bulletins. Some 20 or 30 persons were there during the evening to hear the results.

Howell Freeman.

Bell (C), Bowen (M), Rice (T), Campbell (M), Miller (T), Wilson (M), McIntire (M), Richardson (M), Thomas (T), Waite (M), Brush (M), Harwood (M), Weston (M), Taylor (M), Hunter (M), McClellan (M), M. Caffrey (M), Altieri (T), Harsh (M), Brothers (T), Munix (M), Johnson (M), Lincoln (M), Par (M), Swan (T), Bunson (M), Carr (M), Deper (T), Bradford (T), Catlin (M), Cope (M), Foster (M), Dandy (M), Egan (M), Judson (T), Morrison (M), O'Driscoll (M), Stokes (M), Wheeler (T), Doyle (M), Kennedy (M), Collins (M), Dickson (M), George (M), Humphrey (M), Ingraham (M), J. O'Neill (M), McAllister (M), McAllister (M), Johnson (M), Bates (M), Matthews (M), Sweetland (T), Saxton (M), Swaney (M), Brooks (M), Chapman (M).

For first amendment—21, against, 39.
For second amendment—21, against, 39.
For third amendment—41, against, 24.

OUR AGRICULTURE.

What the Farm County Produced During the Year 1894.

Assessor Irvine has recently completed the statistics of the agriculture of the county for the year 1894. The figures are for the last year because the crops for 1894 are not yet all gathered sufficiently to make an accurate report. The assessor's report is as follows:

Number acres under irrigation	7,877
Number acres in pasture	233,300
Acres of wheat	40
Bushels of wheat produced	3,768
Acres of oats	2,377
Bushels of oats produced	60,110
Acres of barley	121
Bushels of barley produced	986
Acres of rye	1,346
Bushels of rye produced	10,000
Acres of corn	5,013
Bushels of corn produced	69,556
Acres of buckwheat	5
Bushels of buckwheat produced	80
Acres of potatoes	7,230
Bushels of potatoes produced	23,325
Acres of timothy	322
Tons of timothy	477
Acres of clover	13
Tons of clover	13
Acres of alfalfa	2,677
Tons of alfalfa	5,782
Acres of millet	287
Tons of millet	287
Acres of sorghum	9
Pears, bushels	183
Strawberries, quarts	1,245
Raspberries, quarts	2,435
Gooseberries, quarts	178,920
Butter, pounds	205
Cheese, pounds	5,384
Honey, pounds	294,000
Wool, pounds	2,227
Number calves	356
Number horses	8,275
Number asses	70
Number cattle	25,747
Number sheep	24,387
Number swine	940

Improper and deficient care of the scalp will cause grayness of the hair and baldness. Escape both by the use of that reliable specific, Hall's Hair Renewer.

In the years when we had good government in Colorado the printers union fixed the scale of prices for the setting of type in Colorado Springs at 45 cents per one thousand ems for night work and 40 cents a thousand for day work. The money paid was at the rate of 90 per hour. The printers union met and decided to only ask 30 cents a thousand hereafter for day newspaper work. That is how the printers are being treated in this city. There are a few printers in this city who believe they are voting for prosperity by the Populist route but not many. Thirty cents a thousand for composition in a 40 cent town ought to be enough to set any reasonable printer what he should do in these Populist days. The other trades are in the same boat.

Many people, when a little constipated, make the mistake of using saline or other drastic purgatives. At that is needed is a mild case of Ayer's Pills to restore the regular movement of the bowels, and nature will do the rest. They keep the system in perfect order.

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., says: "Gila's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Anxious for War.

Oaxaca, Mex., Nov. 6.—An official telegram received here states that Emilio Leon, the special envoy whom the Guatemalan Government will send to this country for the purpose of treating with the Mexican Government in regard to the difficulties between the two nations that are now threatening war, has left for the Mexican capital on the 5th of this month. The people of the State of Oaxaca and Chiapas, Mexico, are anxious for war between Mexico and Guatemala to begin. Volunteer military organizations have been formed throughout the state, and in anticipation of the impending war, the Jefe Politico troops of the town of San Juan, on the Mexican frontier, are organizing and drilling troops.

Flour Mill Burned.

Kansas City, Nov. 6.—The Rex flour mill, was completely destroyed by fire tonight. Loss, \$250,000. The mill was covered by insurance. The mill was built a year ago and was running day and night putting out 12,000 barrels of flour a week which was all exported to Europe. The mill was burned by a fire which started in the mill. The fire was caused by a gas leak. The fire was caused by a gas leak. The fire was caused by a gas leak.

Silver's Cure. The great Cough and Croup Cure is for sale by W. C. Johnson.

The Official Records,

Showing the Best Baking Powder.

The United States Government, after elaborate tests, reports the Royal Baking Powder a pure cream of tartar powder of greater leavening strength than any other.

—Bulletin 13, U. S. Ag. Dep., p. 599.

The Canadian Official Tests, recently made, show the Royal Baking Powder highest of all in leavening strength.

—Bulletin 10, p. 16, Inland Rev. Dep.

I have found the Royal Baking Powder to be an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, entirely free from ammonia and all adulterations and impurities. In leavening power it is the very highest grade.—Charles W. Drew, late Chemist to the U. S. State Dairy and Food Department.

Hence, in practical use, The Royal Baking Powder goes further, makes purer and more perfect food than any other.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 105 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

COLONIAL MEETING.

Regular Business Session of the City Fathers.

At the Council meeting last evening the Mayor presided and all members were present.

The Colorado College Athletic board petitioned to be allowed to use one of the city parks and city house to wet down the athletic field. Referred to the Fire committee and Superintendent of Water Works with power to act.

A German Bismarck reported that it had been decided to take no action at present in regard to moving the dog pound.

Tim O'Leary was elected a special policeman without pay to serve at the Santa Fe depot.

A deed from the North Colorado Springs Land and Improvement Co. to the city for the site of the Pike View reservoir and right of way for the flumes and pipe lines was presented and accepted. The city engineer was instructed to trace the alignments on the plat of the company's land. A vote expressing the thanks of the Council was also recorded.

A resolution was introduced by Alderman Dunbar accepting the offer of the Boston Land company of \$1,200 for a right of way through their land for the pipe line. It occasioned considerable debate but was finally withdrawn and the Council will go out Thursday to look the right of way over.

Bids for supplying sewer pipe for the new sewer lines were opened as follows: From G. S. Barnes & Son and the Denver Sewer Pipe and Clay company. The bid of the Denver company for the various sizes of pipe was in each case the lowest and was accepted.

The City Marshal presented a report regarding the impounding of dogs. A report from the City Physician was read in which he stated that there had been 11 cases of diphtheria reported to him. He had investigated the cases and found in nearly every instance that the cause was the unsanitary condition of the houses. The report was placed on file. Permission was granted the slaughter houses to tap the city water mains for water.

The Police Magistrate's report was received and filed; also the Treasurer and Clerk's reports. The bills for October were read and approved. There was considerable discussion regarding the pay of a number of men whom the committee were paying more than \$1.75 a day. The matter was satisfactorily explained.

A resolution was adopted declaring that a casualty exists in the matter of the streets on account of the big storms last spring. This was done to put some money in the street fund casualty warrants will be issued for the amount.

There was some desultory talk on a number of matters but no action and the Council adjourned.

A BOMB IN LONDON.

Probable Attempt on the Life of Justice Hawkins.

London, Nov. 5.—A bomb exploded tonight outside a house in Tinsley street, near the residence of the Hon. Sir Henry Hawkins, one of the justices of the Queen's bench Division of her majesty's high court of justice. The front of the house was much damaged and the windows of houses on the opposite side of the street were smashed. The house was occupied by nobody was hurt. The force of the explosion must have been great, as the door of the house was blown in and the stone steps shattered. The street was at once crowded by the police. A search revealed the remains of the bomb. Suspicion rests on a man who was in the vicinity of the house from a cab which had conveyed him from the Savoy Hotel. He has not yet been arrested.

Judge Hawkins is the judge who sentenced Frederick Charles, Victor Calles, Joseph Thomas Duncan and Jean Dato to the "hard labor" for various terms of imprisonment. He also presided over the trial of other anarchists and immigrants of various degrees upon them. It is thought in some quarters that the explosion was an attempt on his life.

that the explosion was an attempt to secure revenge against the judge, but that the author of it made a mistake in the house.

Another account of the explosion says the house is the residence of Hon. Sir Henry Brett, son of the late Lord Escher. Lord Brett was at his club and Mrs. Brett was in the hall of her residence when the bomb exploded. She was, however, not hurt.

The bomb ploughed up a cavity eighteen inches deep below the threshold of the front door, which was blown in pieces. The top step, a slab of concrete, 40x26 inches, was blown across the street. The sound of the explosion was heard for two miles.

Current News.

They were "bidding" 10 to 1 on McIntire in the pit yesterday.

The strike in the Dolly Varden and the railroad combined is making quite a town of the little burg of Anconita.

Four cars of ore left Anconita yesterday from the Dolly Varden. It goes to the smelting works in Pueblo.

A fine specimen of ore from a mine on Bull Hill is on exhibition at the Palace hotel. It is liberally bespattered with free gold.

A hasty glance around our gold camp shows a great deal of activity going on there especially in politics. Everything is "after the election."

At the private assay office of the "California" from 20 to 40 assays are made every day. All the very rich rock showing free gold is treated at the office and two or three are kept busy looking after the other.

Both the assaying firms of Messrs. Miner & Browne and Tomlinson were very busy yesterday and were turning out assays by the score. It is only one sign of the ever increasing interest in Cripple Creek.

The lessees on the Rob Roy which is situated on the hill between Anconita and Cripple Creek have very good showing. No assays have been made on the rock yet but it looks as though it might return good values.

There is great activity in and around the Dolly Varden. Four different lots of lessees are working within a space of fifty yards and with one exception good ore is being taken out. The exception is the Lucky Corner, which being in the gulch, has deeper to go before they will catch the vein.

Messrs. McNamee, West, Van Why and associates have leased the Providence lode belonging to the Jack Pot company. They are prospecting on a vein opened in the cut made by the Florence and Cripple Creek railroad which is well defined but does not at present show much value, they hope, however, that with depth it will improve. The claim lies parallel with and next to the Blue Bell.

Mr. Henry Russell Wray, of the brokerage firm of Barlett, Wray and White, has been appointed caller at the exchange during the absence of Secretary S. V. Donaldson. The selection is a good one as Mr. Wray has shown his adaptability to the position. On account of this, Mr. Wray, who is an exchange member, has sold his seat to partner Bartlett, in conformity with the rules of the association, but will re-purchase as soon as his duties are over.

The last call on 'change yesterday was the last time that Mr. D. V. Donaldson will officiate in the rostrum for about six weeks. Tomorrow, after having cast his vote in the way it should be cast, he leaves for the East where, among other things, he will look after the interests of our exchange in various cities. In his capacity of secretary Mr. Donaldson has engineered the exchange association through a sea of tribulation and leaves it in a state of budding prosperity which must be as gratifying to him as to those who will welcome him back. Mr. Henry Russell Wray will officiate as caller during his absence.

Cripple Creek's Fine Gold.

Special To The Gazette:

Denver, Nov. 5.—The week started out with light receipts at the local branch mine to-day but this is no surprise being the day before election. As a matter of fact, the week has been a very good one. The heaviest deposit, the gold was of good quality too and ran 75 fine. Gilpin contained two lots aggregating 63 ounces.

See those Quacruple Silver Tea Sets at Asah's, cheap, than glass. A special price cannot be duplicated. Pay \$5 on one and secure it.

Acme

THE WORLD'S FAIR

ON ACCOUNT OF

REBELLION

OF

THE USE OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

For fully two years, I suffered from rheumatism, and was frequently in such a condition that I could hardly walk. I spent some time in Hot Springs, Ark., and the treatment helped me for the time being, but soon the complaint returned and I was as badly afflicted as ever. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being recommended, I resolved to try it, and, after using six bottles, I was completely cured. —P. H. FORD, Quacita City, Ia.

ON ACCOUNT OF

REBELLION

OF

THE USE OF

Ayer's Sarsaparilla